DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

THE CONSERVATIVE is published daily and weekly, (Sundays excepted,) at FIVE DOLLARS for one month; FIFTEEN DOLLARS for three months; and TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for six months for the daily. SIX DOLLARS for three months; TEN DOLLARS for six months to the weekly, in advance.

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

REMARKS OF HON. JOSIAH TURNER,

OF NORTH CAROLINA,

On the Resolutions Proposing Negotiations for Peace with the Enemy.

Mr. Turner of North Carolina, under a suspension of the rules, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the Confederate States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be and he is hereby requested to appoint thirteen commissioners, one from each of the Confederate States, to tender to the government of the United States a conference for negotiating an honorable peace; and, failing in this, the commissioners be instructed to use all proper efforts to obtain an immediate exchange of prisoners, and, if possible, to come to such understanding with the enemy regarding the future conduct of the war as may tend in some degree to mitigate its horrors and atrocities.

Mr. Turner said he had weighed well the consequences of this resolution both to himself and to his country. The scorn and indignation of the Democratic party in North-Carolina would be his portion. He thought he had sufficient fortitude to survive it.

When he attempted in 1860 to rouse the people and put them on their guard against the delusions and dangers of peaceable secession, this same party were indignant, and not sparing in coarse denunciation such as "submissionist" "abolitionist" "traitor" and "coward."

The history of this war had proven that such arguments were used only by cowards, for those who had proudly *strutted* into peaceable secession, denouncing *him* as as a coward, had meanly sneaked out and set themselves down at home infamous and contented; manifesting no zeal for the war except how to keep out of it.

When a young man he unwisely thought that no one but a coward could refuse a challenge to single combat; now he was satisfied that it required more courage to decline a challenge, than it did to accept one. And half the duels fought were the result of a want of moral courage.

He was prepared for indignation and denunciation, even for hisses, from the gallery such as he heard when his colleague, the other day moved to negotiate with the enemy.

The country *now* understood such demonstrations and such denunciations as the arguments of the vulgar coward. When his colleague introduced at the last session, resolutions for negotiations, twenty-five (25) members voted against laying them on the table. The gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. Marshall, said "It was not respectful to the member from North Carolina to lay his resolutions on the table without debate. He (Mr. T) voted against laying his colleague's resolutions on the table and he voted against rejecting them the other day. As the constitution poin's out but one way of making peace he had never declared for any other. Separate State action was one of the many great errors of the Democracy and as he thought it unwise he had never declared for it. If it be cowardly to proffer to negotiate according to the constitution then he claimed *no* exemption from such cowardice.

If it be cowardly to propose to mitigate the horror of war then he claimed *no* exemption from such cowardice. Mr. Turner said the President had given him the best argument for one more effort to secure an exchange of prisoners. He read from the Presidents message as follows:

On the subject of the exchange of prisoners I greatly regret to be unable to give you satisfactory information. The Government of the United States while persisting in failure to execute the terms of the cartel, make occasional deliveries of prisoners and then suspend action without apparent cause. I confess my inability to comprehend their policy or purpose. The prisoners held by us, in spite of humane care, are perishing from the inevitable effects of imprisonment and home-sickness produced by the hopelessness of release from confinement. The spectacle of their suffering augments our longing desire to relieve from similar trials our own brave men, who have spent so many weary months in a cruel and useless imprisonment, endured with heroic constancy. The delivery, after a suspension of some weeks, has just been resumed by the enemy; but, as they give no assurance of intent to carry out the cartel, an interruption of the exchange may recur at any moment.

The President has given us the best argument why he should attempt to mitigate the horrors of the war. Mr. T. read from the President's message as follows:

The unjust war commenced against us, in violation of the rights of the States, and in usurpation of power not delegated to the Government of the United States, is still characterised by the barbarism with which it has heretofore been conducted by the enemy. Aged men, helpless women and children, appeal in vain to the humanity which should be inspired by their condition, for immunity from arrest, incarceration or banishment from their homes; plunder and devastation of the property of non-combatants, destruction of private dwellings, and even of edifices devoted to the worship of God, expeditions organized for the sole purpose of sacking cities, consigning them to the flames, killing the unarmed inhabitants and inflicting horrible outrages on women and children, are some of the constantly recurring atrocities of the invader.

Mr. Turner said judging from Lincoln's message and the nature of man, he *would not* negotiate upon the basis of independence, either with the Confederate States, or any one of the Confederate States, acting separately. President Davis would not make peace without independence.

With these two it is a question of endurance aa to who can suffer the longest.

It is not in their nature, or the nature of any two men similarly situated, to make peace as long as they are able to fight. President Davis is now preparing the public mind to continue the struggle when he is not able to command a white army sufficient for his wants.

Negotiation between the two Presidents is then out of the question, for each demands terms that the other would never concede.

If either could be convinced that humanity and the best interests of his country demand peace upon other terms than that which he had laid down, and for four years had been fighting for, his pride would forbid his making peace on any o her than his own terms.

So far as the two Presidents are concerned the war is indefinite, and has no end so long as they can command armies.

Mr. Turner desired to see the public men of the two governments come together and reason with each other, our statesmen backing Gen. Lee's blows with arguments.

Some good *might* come of it; certainly no harm could. He had heard that Gen Grant had expressed a desire to talk with Gen. Lee, or any of the leading men of the South.

He, Mr. T., had always been for cultivating the peace men and peace feeling at the North, and making the war strictly defensive with a view to conciliate them.

But let us admit that Lincoln would not negotiate, and upon that point he had no doubt. Shall we do nothing to restore quiet to the public mind at home? Shall we do nothing to remove the just complaint against the administration? because they have made no open and unequivocal tender of negotiation?

Thousands of honest and true men in North Carolina and Georgia think that Lincoln would negotiate, and that there is no humility in our government taking the first step in that direction.

Georgia and North Carolina have fought enough and suffered enough in this war to entitle their opinions to *some* consideration.

Pass this resolution and let Lincoln refuse to negotiate, and President Davis can say to Georgia and North Carolina "I told you so, now let us stand or fall together." Unity and harmony is at once restored.

Reject this resolution and you say, "We prefer discord and dissention in Georgia and North Carolina rather than touch *slightly* President Davis' personal pride." He could not assure those who would vote against this resolution that they would not live to regret their vote.

Here Mr. Turner said it would not be amiss to notice the state of affairs in North Carolina.

Gentlemen profess not to understand how it is while North Carolina paints, with the blood of her sons, every battle field in Virginia, she is discontent and habitually talking against the government. They mistake in this; the talk is not against the government, but against the abuses of those who administer the government,

In contemplating the aspect of affairs and the great odds against us, some have grown faint and weak hearted.

In North Carolina, party spirit, which should have been buried in oblivion, was not allowed by the democratic party to die out. They treated those who did not vote with them as alien enemies, and as if they had not the sense to feel to resent. The war itself was made a party question. All the leaders of democracy, with few exceptions, voting for secession and convention, and all the whigs, with here and there an exception, voting against secession and convention. No effort was made by the democratic governors, or the democratic party, to conciliate and unite the opposition who had so warmly and sincerely differed with them. The triumphant and unbridled democracy did all they could to wound the pride and rouse the resentment of the opposition.

In 1862 the democracy were overthrown as a party. The leaders, deserted by the people, cry "treason, treason," against those who have overthrown them. They have caused the President and many outside the State, to look upon those who overthrew them with distrust and suspicion.

The President has taken no steps or pains to secure to his administration the attachment of the people of North Carolina; and why? Because they have been alienated from their attachment to democracy. The leading statesmen of North Carolina in whom the people confide, have neither the ear nor the confidence of the President. He alluded to such statesmen as his distinguished colleague on his right, Mr. Gilmer, and North Carolina's gifted representative in the Senate, Gov. Graham.

The President's distrust and want of confidence in the people, and in those whom the people confide has begotten on the part of the people, distrust and a want of confidence in the President. No one from North Carolina had the ear and confidence of the President except, the secession Democracy or some old Whig who had gone over to the Democracy. Mr. Turner spoke of the just complaint of the people against impressments and the suspension of the "writ of *habeas corpus*," and the partiality and favouritism shown to Democrats, by filling most places with the men of that party who were odious to the people because they had deceived them, because they promised to be in the vanguard when the war should begin, and *now* the people found them in the rear and sadly demoralized at that.

Mr. Turner deprecated the President's policy of arming and freeing the slaves, he said it made our subjugation inevitable and hurried on the fatal day. The instincts of a brute, much less of a negro, would teach him to take sides with the enemy. When the President arms the slavos he seals the doom of the Confederacy; he may then speak to the undertaker, and write its epitaph.

Mr. Turner concluded by saying that the gentleman from Mississippi had said "we were only repeating history." He sometimes feared we might repeat the history of the French revolution. But we were now repeating the war between Rome and Carthage, so well and so forcibly described by Victor Hugo.

Rome begins to perplex Carthage, and Carthage is an eye sore to Rome—Behold them drawing near for the struggle that is to shake the world. Carthage, old, rich and crafty. Rome young, poor and robust.

They measure each other from head to foot!
They gather all their forces—
Gradually the war kindles!
The world takes fire!

The two nations, personified in two men, Hannibal and Scipio, close with each other, wrestle and grow infuriate. The duel is desperate. The struggle is for life. Rome wavers. She utters the cry of anguish. "*Hannibal at the Gates.*"

But she rallies! collects all her strength for one last appalling effort—throws herself upon Carthage and sweeps her from the face of the earth.

The two colossal powers of the new continent well represent the two powers of the old. The North, old, rich, crafty, and more perfidious than Carthage. The South, young, poor, robust and brave as Rome.

Grant, the North man, bold, dashing and enterprising as the Carthagenian. Lee, God love him, patient, enduring and patriotic as Scipio, met last May in the Wilderness.

What a sight for Gods and men to look upon! Two nations of innocent children to be made fatherless. Two nations of unoffending matrons to be made widows.

The Representatives of the two nations assembled. The one at Richmond, the other at Washington, look on in breathless silence without one effort at negotiation. What a crime! What a stain upon their humanity and civilization! They look upon Hanibal and Scipio locked in deadly strife, wrestling from the Wilderness to the James, each claiming a victory, each severely punished. Young Rome, if she has not wavered, has uttered the cry of anguish. "Hanibal at the Gates!"

"Slaves to arms! Save your masters from the ignomy that belongs only to yourselves! Now that the two armies upon Powhattan's parent stream impend like two clouds sur charged with electricity with whose contact must come the thundershock. Now, that Hanibal and Scipio eye each other from head to foot. Now, that they are ready when Spring opens to close in again with each other. Now, while there is a pause in the storm, in the name of God, in the name of humanity, let the Statesman say. "Peace be still."

Let the Statesman say, as Napoleon said to the King of England after his hundred bloody battles. "Sire is it not time for peace?"

And if peace follow not an honest effort at negotiation *then* let young Rome gather all her forces for one last appalling effort, and God grant she may sweep perfidious Carthage from the face of the earth.

When Hanibal and Scipio meet again, if fondest prayers avail on high—mine (said the Speaker) for Scipio shall not be lost."

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1864. [No. 213.

AUCTION SALE.

By M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.

PORT WARDENS' SALE.

CARGO SAVED EX STEAMSHIP "ELLA,"

ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 5TH, 1864, COMMENCING at 10 o'clock, a. m., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, Front street, Wilmington, N. C. under inspection of the Port Wardens, for and on account of whom it may concern, all the cargo saved from the wreck of

STEAMSHIP ELLA—Viz:

530 pieces dark, fancy and mourning Prints,
86 " bleached Shirtings,
161 dozen Half Hoes—assorted,
20 pieces black Alpaca,
20 " Alpaca—assorted colors,
12 " Alpaca Lustre,
13 " Maroon Stripes,
20 dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
110 pieces Paper Cambric—assorted colors,
6 " black Broad Cloth,
16 " Grey Cloth,
6 " Tweeds,
18 rolls Ribbon,
19 black Lace Mantillas,
200 dozen Coats' Spool Cotton,
50 gross Agate Buttons,
130 packs Pins,
39 dozen Dressing Combs,
8 " Merino Drawers.
150 pounds Flax Thread, B. & W.,

20 Letter Copying Books,

74 dozen Fr Waxed Calf Skins,
56 " Goat Skins.
29 " Chamois Skins,
20 sides extra Sole Leather.

30 boxes Adamantine Candles,
27 " Brown Soap,
33 " Brown Windsor Soap,
7 chests Tea,
5 bags Coffee,
10 bags Pepper,
7 casks White Wine Vinegar, 1 dozen each,
1 case Cheese.

20,000 pounds Cotton Card Wire.

AND

Immediately thereafter, the following *sound* goods received by recent arrivals:

3 cases Black Flax Thread, 1,600 lbs.,
5 " Clark's Spool Cotton, 2,000 dozen,
1 " Agate Buttons, 85 gt. gross,
2 " White Bone Buttons, 90 gt. gross,
7 " Military Buttons,
2,000 pairs heavy Brogans,
5 cases Head Stalls, Girths and Buckles,

10 bales Twine,

3 cases Cotton Cards.

Dec. 30th, 211—ts.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Dec. 19, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 171.

COMMANDERS OF REGIMENTS AND BATTALLIONS of the Guard for Home Defence will, at once, call out for field service the 1st class of their respective commands, as organized under General Orders, No. 21, and send them to Goldsboro' with all possible dispatch.

As these troops arrive at Goldsboro' they will be organized as heretofore into the 1st, 2nd and 3rd regiments of the 1st class, with the same Field and Staff Officers.

The Field and Staff Officers of the above named regiments wil repair to Goldsboro', and report for duty to Brig. Gen. Leventhorpe, and be prepared to receive the troops as they arrive.

By order of GOVERNOR VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

Dec. 21, 1864. 207—7t

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Dec. 20, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 172.

TO MEET THE PRESENT EMERGENCY, ALL UNEXpired furloughs and leaves of absence heretofore granted to members of the Guard for Home Defence, except those granted for physical disability, are hereby revoked, and the parties will proceed with the 1st class of their respective battallions to Goldsboro'.

By order of GOVERNOR VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

Dec. 21, 1864. 207—7t

North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company.

SINCE OUR AGENT HAS GONE ABROAD TO PURchase a Vessel for the Company, frequent inquiries have been made, and a disposition manifested on the part of the public, to further subscribe to the Capital Stock of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy. It was therefore ordered by the Board of Directors at a meeting held in the town of Greensboro' on the first instant, that the books of the Company be reopened for further subscription to the Capital Stock, and remain open untill the annual meeting of the Stockholders to be held in the city of Raleigh, on the 21 Thursday in January next, and notice is hereby given to the Stockholders generally, that business of great importance to the Company will be brought before this approaching meeting in January, and a full attendance is expected either in person or by proxy.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.

December 17, 1864. 203—2w.

Negro Auction and Commission House.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT THE Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE

for the sale of Slaves.

We have provided safe and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

W. F. ASKEW & CO.

Raleigh Dec. 20, 1864. 206—dtf

Headquarters, 4th Reg't. Home Guards,
Dec. 21st, 1864.

All officers and men belonging to this Regiment, who are now absent by reason of furloughs from the Medical Examining Board or otherwise will report promptly at the expiration of their furloughs, or they will be considered and treated as deserters.

Commanding officers of battalions in the counties to which the above belong will forward them in due time.

T. H. BREM,
Lieut. Col. Commanding.

OFFICIAL:
FRANK A. BOND,
Maj & A. A. G., S. A.

☞ Confederate copy 3 times, Standard 2 times.

For Rent.

THE BRICK STORE HOUSE ON MARKET SQUARE formerly occupied by C. H. Horton, will be rented out at public Auction in front of our Sales room on Thursday Dec. 29th, for the year 1865. No better stand in Raleigh for persons wishing to engage in the mercantile business.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.

Raleigh Dec. 24, 1864. 210—3t.

50 BOXES CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF FOR sale. KINSEY & WARE.

Raleigh Dec. 22, 1864. 209—tf.

French Hoop Skirts.

For sale by KINSEY & WARE.

Raleigh, Dec. 27, 1864. 211—tf.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS THE LONG EXPECTED ATTACK upon our only remaining seaport is now about to be made, and our State is also likely to be invaded at other points by an enemy to whom mercy and civilization are alike unknown and unregarded; and whereas all the organized forces of the State already ordered to the front may still be insufficient to roll back the tide which threatens us with worse than death, and to drive from our doors a fate horrible to contemplate:

Now, therefore I, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, relying upon the loyalty and devotion of her citizens, do issue this my proclamation, commanding and abjuring all good people, whether by law subject to military duty or not, who may be able to stand behind breastworks and fire a musket, of all ages and conditions, to rally at once to the defence of their country and hurry to Wilmington. And I do appeal to every man who has the spirit of a freeman in his bosom who has a spark of the fire or a drop of the blood of the heroes of the great army of the great captain in his veins to come, and come at once. The man who hangs back now because the law does not compel him go, and consoles himself with the much abused and mean spirited plea that he can "be more useful at home" will find it hard to make us believe that he is not pleading the cause of cowardice or disloyalty. The country needs their help *now*, and that help must be given in this hour of distress, or they must own that their souls are only fited to enjoy the freedom purchased with other men's blood. For a few days all men physically able are needed at the front, and especialy do we need the example of all those who aforetime panted for the fray, while it was yet at a distance, any snuffed the battle while it was yet afar off. Let every man physically able then hurry with his blanket to Willmington, where arms and rations will be furnished, and let those left behind mount themselves and patrol their counties, looking after the women and children and preserving order. Your Governor will meet you at the front and will share with you the worst.

SEAL.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State. Done at our city of Raleigh, on the 20th day of December, 1864.

ZEBULON B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
M. S. ROBBINS, Private Sec'y.
Raleigh, December 21, 1864.

Confederate Money Wanted.

WILL BE SOLD FOR CASH, AT AUCTION, IN THE town of Lexington, N. C., on Saturday, the 31st of Dec., 1864, one hundred and fifty boxes of Tobacco, and sixteen bales of good Cotton.

McCRARY & STIMSON.

December 17, 1864. 203—tds.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE For Rent.

The Commodious and desirable residence of Mr. F. P. Haywood near the city of Raleigh, known as "Silver Springs," with three hundred acres of land adjoining is offered for the ensuing year. Apply to

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Dec. 28, 1054. 209—tf.

Classical and Mathematical School.

THE NEXT SESSION OF MY SCHOOL WILL commence on the 16th of January, 1865. Every advantage for a thorough and complete education will be enjoyed by the pupils connected with the school.

Board can be had for a limited number of pupils at moderate rates if early application be made. For particulars address,

WILLIAM C. DOUB, Principal,
Eagle Rock, N. C.

Dec. 23, 1864. 209—4t*

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED TO WORK on the grading and laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given, and hands well taken care of.

Also, 100 Carpenters.

Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill wanted.

Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE,
President, Raleigh, N. C.
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't.,
Cary, N. C.

Dec. 8, 1864. 196—tf.

NEGROES AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, 29TH DECEMBER, WILL BE SOLD in front of our sales room—one Negro Woman 39 years old, an excellent Washer, Ironer and Seamstress, one Negro Man 44 years old, good field hand, one Woman 37 years old with two children.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Commission Merchants and Auctioneers.

December 8, 1864. 196—eodtds.

TAX IN KIND!

THE ASSESSORS FOR WAKE COUNTY WILL BE IN Raleigh on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week in November and December, for the purpose of assessing the Tax in Kind of Corn, Fodder, Molasses, Sugar, Peas, Beans, Ground Peas, &c.

We want every good citizen to give in for the Soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhoods.

Those who have not listed their Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay and Wool, can also list at the above times.

F. G. FOSTER, }
NATHAN IVEY, } Assessors.

Nov. 21, 1864.

Negroes Wanted.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED TO HIRE FOR the ensuing year for employment in the Artillery Work Shops about to be established by the Government at Salisbury, N. C., the following hands, to wit: 20 Blacksmiths, 20 Helpers, 15 Carpenters and 20 Laborers. Ample food, good quarters and the usual amount of clothing will be supplied them. A liberal price paid.

JAS. M. BOYD,
Capt. in charge Arty. Shops,
Salisbury, N. C.

Dec. 21 1864. 207-2w

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two teachers of military education and a steward in this institution. Address

Maj. WM. A. HANKS,
Superintendent.

October 24, 1864. 153—tf.

Headquarters Reserve, N. C.,
Raleigh Dec. 1st, 1864.

General Orders No. 19.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR RESERVES OF NORTH Carolina who are absent from their commands without proper authority, are ordered to rejoin them without delay.—County Enrolling Officers are made responsible for the apprehension of such as do not at once comply with this order.

By command of Lt. Gen. HOLMES.

JNO. W. HINSDALE,
A. A. General.

Dec. 2, 1864. 191—

Belmont School, Granville County, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL COMmence on the 27th of January 1865. For particulars address.

R. H. GRAVES,
Oxford, N. C.

Dec. 21, 1864. 207—7t*

FOR SALE.

10 SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF the Merchant's Bank of Newbern. Apply to W. W. CLARK, Graham, N. C. or J. FULFORD, Greensboro', N. C.

Oxford Classical and Mathematical School.

J. H. HORNER, PRINCIPAL.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL OPEN the 1st day of February.

Oxford, N. C. Dec. 16th 1864. 208-4t*

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements sorted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$12 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	36 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Rugs, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Atterney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.
Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District, at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; A G Foster, Randolph; Dr J Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon.

LITERARY BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*; L C Edwards, Granville; Prof Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, Gaston; M S Robins, Randolph, Treasurer.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr. of Warren; Henry Nutt, New Hanover; Col John D Hyman, Henderson.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon Edwards, Warren, Hon David L Swain, Orange. Quentin Busbee, Wake, Secretary.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

NO. A. STANLY,
Commissioner.

161—tf.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr D F Summey, Asheville.
Dr W A Collett, Morganton.
Dr J W Atkinson, Statesville.
Dr J L Neagle Greensboro.
Mr A Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr Edward Hoge, Salem.
Capt J N McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A Worth, Fayetteville.
E Murray & Co., Wilmington.
Mr F L Bond, Tarboro.
Mr J A J Askew, Colerain.
Mr F L Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The Boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General N. C.

Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 163—tf.

Post Q. M. Department, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, Dec. 6, 1864.

I WISH TO HIRE (3) THREE NO. 1 TEAMSTERS FOR Capt. S. S. Kirkland, A. Q. M., Hillsboro', N. C.

(5) Six Stout Laborers to bale forage for J. J. Minetree, Agent Q. M. Department, Raleigh. Pay, $15.00 per month, medical attendance and rations.

203—6t. W. E. PEIRCE, Capt. & A. Q. M.

Sale of North Carolina Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
Raleigh, Dec. 16, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS Department till 12 o'clock M., on the 2d January next, for the purchase of North Carolina State Bonds, to the amount of $300,000, bearing 6 per cent. interest, with Coupons payable semi annually, principles payable 1st January, 1893.

The proposals should be endorsed "bid for State Bonds."

I reserve the right to reject bids below what I may deem advantageous to the State to accept. The bids must be for $500 or the multiple of $500.

JONATHAN WORTH, Public Treas.

December 17, 1864. 208—12Jan.

WANTED.

A NEAT HOUSE GIRL FOR THE ENSUING YEAR. Apply at this office. 197—

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

BY J. B. NEATHERY & CO.

FRIDAY, - - - DECEMBER 30, 1864.

THE CURRENCY BILL is at present undergoing a thorough discussion in Congress. No subject will be brought before that body of greater importance to the peace and quiet of our people, if not our ultimate success. The subject in this country has passed the boundaries of the ordinary rules of finance. It cannot be treated by itself as an independent interest or question, but must be taken in connection with taxation, the wants of the government and the wants of the people, and with all the surroundings of our condition.

Under ordinary circumstances, the Secretary of the Treasury with only a modicum of his financial ability, might easily relieve the currency of its incubus induced by an unfortunate plethora, by a natural system of depletion and its easy redemption by means of taxation, but in the peculiar condition of our affairs, it is evident, that the government must either change the character of the currency altogether or change its system of finance, its manner of supplying its wants in general, and especially the demands of its quartermaster and commissiary departments.

At the time the present currency was instituted, it substituted a circulating medium which the people had learned by long habit to regard as money. It answered all the purposes of money, in that it represented it truly, not simply by its promises to pay, but in that it paid debts, bought luxuries and the necessaries of life and procured gold and silver at its face, whenever the holder desired to effect its exchange for purposes of foreign commerce. Such was the Bank money which the people had—a representative of money which not only answered their purposes at home, but was convertible to their purposes, when they desired to use it in a foreign land.

The character of the new currency when it was first offered to the people, carried on its face its own condemnation. It promised to pay the holder so much money, when? Why not when you presented it at the counters of the Treasury, but after the war ended, nay two years after.—But for that fatal delusion which has hampered us from the beginning, that the war would be a short one—a bloodless one—a costless one, the currency would have fallen to its present discredit in six months after its first issue. Just in proportion as the idea has grown upon the people that we must have a long war—a war involving a cost beyond our ability to pay, it has depreciated in their estimation, and must continue to decline so long as the government continues to issue paper notes which cannot even be called money until after the war is over.

The truth is, our condition obliged the government when it adopted the scheme of issuing a paper currency in lieu of the one we had, either to place it on a basis equally sound with that, or if necessity imperiously demanded its issue, on the basis of patriotism, (which was in fact the condition) to have put the patriotism of the people to a real test at once, by instituting a uniform system of equal taxation, and by cutting off all temptations to traffic upon its value, or to bring it in competition with the precious metals.

The war was upon us. The government was obliged from the stress of circumstances to put itself upon a war footing—the same necessity required the same footing for the people. The currency in our condition, was when instituted, a war currency—a currency for our own country, our own people and none others—a currency to last only during the war. Therefore, as the basis of its future payment rested solely upon the confidence of the people in our ultimate success, in order to make the people regard it, receive it, invest it or hoard it as money, it was absolutely necessary to make it pay all debts incurred during the war, due either to the government or the people and to meet all other demands of money.—But to do this, it was necessary to make it the *only money* in the country. It was necessary to provide for the immediate retirement of all Bank money, all foreign exchange, exchanges in old issues of State bonds and all gold and silver, or the precious metals in any form. It is perfectly manifest, that no legislation can make a paper currency *money* which is based solely upon the patriotism of the people, while any other money or funds based upon a better standard of value, is allowed to circulate or come in competition with it. Violent as the remedy might have been, yet in no event could the remedy be worse than the disease. If the Congress had the right to issue such a paper currency, it must manifestly have the right to adopt such legislation as would give it a true money value. How was this to be done? Why, directly opposite to that which the Congress did do.

By making the payment of the interest of a a portion of its bonds in gold, it sanctioned the standard value of gold and in so far injured its other credits. Secondly, by making other of its debts payable in gold and by shipping gold and bullion for its purchases. Thirdly, by allowing other kinds of money, credits, and gold to be placed in constant competition with its currency. Fourthly by taxing its own currency. Fifthly, by the tithe law and assessing the value of our products to be sold to the government, thus making the currency of one value when used by the government, and a far less value when used by the people.

Mr. Trenholm's scheme is based upon the recognition of the correctness and safety of the financial policy of the government practised before he went into office, and hence in our judgment, unless our arms are eminently successful from the present time, will make bad worse. He accepts as sound, the patriotism of the people as the basis of the currency, and yet proposes the continuance of schemes which are frittering away their patriotism every day.

Hence it is, that since Mr. Trenholm has proposed his scheme, although the volume of currency has been lessened, it has depreciated in value fifty per cent. within the last three months. Continue the old policy—accept it as the only plan which can be adopted, and in six months more, it will hardly be current at any price. His proposition to continue the tithe law after the war, is a most obnoxious measure. We are glad our representative, Hon. W. N. H. Smith has had the boldness to oppose it. Yet his proposition though better than Mr. Trenholm's, is not the best that could be suggested.

We repeat what we have said heretofore. Congress must change its policy, if it desires the people to accept of its paper issues made payable after the war ends.

1. The issue itself is bad. The government should never have issued a dollar. The banks of the country under proper management, ought to have been the financial agents of the government, and we ought to have had no others. But if we must keep up the present currency, make it the only representative of money in the country to pay all debts incurred during the war. Retire all the Bank notes, old State bonds, gold and silver entirely from the exchanges of the country. Let them be drawn in, or if that cannot be done, let them be hoarded, put away for future use. Prohibit the exchange of Confederate money for any other class of money. Prohibit entirely the government or the people from sending or carrying out of the country, all monies, or credits or gold or silver, except cotton, tobacco or naval stores. These should be the basis of all our commerce with the world. Prohibit the sale of all the precious metals.

2. Abolish the tithe law and the law authorizing the assessment of products. Let the government go into the markets and buy as other people do. Let nothing be impressed only at the market price. This is the only thing in our present condition that will bring down prices, and consequently increase the value of Confederate currency.

3. The tithe law, assessing law and impressment law, are ruining the country by discouraging the production of what we need. The government in our present condition, should stimulate the prodoction to the greatest extent, but these laws are destroying all the energy and enterprise of the country.

The policy we have suggested, would make a change in sixty days not dreamed of by Congress. The country would breathe freely, and the patriotism of the country would revive. It has been said the government is not able to pay high prices for produce. The government is precisely as able as the people are. But this policy will bring down prices.

IMPORTANT DECISION—BONDED AGRICULTURALISTS.—The Supreme Court of this State in the case of Wood *vs* Bradshaw decides (Manly *dissentitene*) that "Bonded Agriculturists" having fifteen or more hands are not liable to Home Guard service.

The Court further decides that Mail Contractors for the Confederate States on routes more than ten miles long are not liable to Home Guard service.

READ THE new advertisements in to-day's paper.

THE EVACUATION OF SAVANNAH.

From official intelligence received here late Friday night, we learn that Savannah, in pursuance to a plan sometime previously decided upon, was evacuated on the morning of the 21st instant. The evacuation was effected without other loss than of such materials as, from their bulk and weight, could not be conveniently moved. The last of our troops crossed the Savannah river at 3 o'clock A. M. on the 21st, and marched in the direction of Charleston. At 5 o'clock A. M., the enemy entered the city, which was surrendered by the Mayor. Our engineer troops held the bridges by which our troops had crossed until 6 o'clock A. M., and then destroyed them, and followed our main column. The evacuation was conducted in perfect good order and without an accident. Sherman was not aware of the movement untill it had been accomplished.

An official dispatch from General Beauregard, dated December 25, and received yesterday, states that General Hardee reports that a force of the enemy—infantry, artillery and cavalry—has moved from Savannah towards the Altamaha river.

General Hardee has made proper dispositions to check the column. The object of this column is probably to destroy the Savannah, Albany and Gulf railroad, its depots, etc.

No report has been received from General Hood since the 28th of November.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

THE ALPINE HORN.—The Alpine Horn is an instrument constructed of bark of a cherry tree; and which, like a speaking trumpet, is used to convey sounds a great distance. When the last rays of the sun gild the Alps, the shepherd who dwell the highest on the mountains takes his horn and calls aloud, praised be the Lord!'

As soon as he is heard, the neighboring shepherds leave their huts and repeat these words. The sound lasts many minutes, for every echo of the mountains and grot of the rocks repeats the name of God.

How solemn the scene! Imagination cannot picture to itself anything more sublime. The profound silence that succeeds the sight of those stupendous mountains, upon which the vault of heaven seems to rest—everything excites the mind to enthusiasm.

In the meanwhile, the shepherds bend their knees and pray in the open air, and soon after retire to their huts to enjoy the repose of innocence."

The following stanza, on the marriage of Reuben Wise with Matilda Cheevis, is exceedingly well told and witty:

At length she seized the proffered prize,
(Oh, happy one, believe us)
For matrimony made her Wise—
Before she was Miss Cheevis.

DEATH OF AUGUSTINE SHEPPARD, ESQ.—We regret to learn from the Wadesboro' *Argus*, that this venerable citizen departed this life a few days since, at the advanced age of 76 years.

SYNOPSIS OF THE REVENUE LAW.

An *ad valorem* tax of one *per cent.* is levied for the support of the State government, the payment of its debts, &c., upon the assessed cash value of the following subjects on the 1st day of April, 1863 to-wit:

1. Real estate in this State; *Provided*, that where property has been wholly or in part destroyed since that time, the value is to be fixed by the owner agent or attorney, on oath; and in case the tax-taker is dissatisfied, two freeholders as to decide the value, and if they disagree a third one is to be selected by them, and their decision is to be final.

2. All slaves, (except such as the county court may exempt,) the value of said slavee to be ascertained by the same person who ascertains the value of lands.

3. Money due from solvent debtors, or on hand, or on deposit with individuals, or in in the banks, or other corporations: *Provided*, that Confederate and State Treasury notes and coupons past due, of the bonds of any State, or corporation, except coupons on bonds of the State issued prior to Feb. 23, 1861, shall be considered money and, *Provided* that person listing the money on hand and at interest shall be allowed to deduct debts owing by him as principal, and also as surety where the principal is insolvent.

4. Money invested in manufacturing and steamboat corporations, or companies, according to the shares, as fixed by the charter, if the shares be in a corporation, and if there be no incorporation, then upon the amount invested money invested in State bonds issued since the 23d of Feb. 1861; money invested in county bonds, or bond of incorporated towns; and also in every species of trade and traffic, not otherwise taxed.

5. Household and kitchen furniture above the value of $200, except articles specifically taxed.

6. All cotton and naval stores and tobacco except owned by the producer, or been purchased by the owner for his own use, or that of his family or dependents; and also such cotton as may have been purchased by any person or corporation for the purpose of manufacturing: *Provided*, that no more cotton held by a manufacturer shall be exemp than is needed for the consumption of one year.

Sec. 2. The following property shall be exempt from taxation:

All lands or other property belonging to the Confederate States, or this State, or to any county in this State, or to the University, Colleges, or other institutions of learning; all town halls, market houses public squares, &c.; mechanical and farming tools, books, canoes, seines, &c.

Property taxed more than one per cent. not to be liable to the tax of one per cent. but to be listed separately.

On every dollar of nett dividend or profit, not previously listed, declared, received, or due, on or before April 1st, in each year upon money or capital invested in shares in the Bank of Washington, Merchants' Bank, Bank of Wadesboro', Bank of Fayetteville, Commercial Bank, Bank of North Carolina Bank of Charlotte, and the Bank of Yanceyville, a tax of eight (8) cents, and to be exemnt from county tax. Upon Confederate and corporation bonds, not otherwise taxed, one-sixth of the interest annually accruing thereon. Stock or interest held in all corporations or businesss to be listed with the other individual property.

Taxes on all property listed to be paid to the Sheriff (Schedule A.) Account of unlisted property to be rendered to the Sheriff on oath. (Schedule B.)

County Courts to fix pay of takers of tax lists.—Comptroller to furnish printed lists.

SCHEDULE A.

The following subjects to be listed, in addition to those already mentioned: (1) Every taxable poll $3 but soldiers to be exempt, whether in the service of the State or Confederate States. (2) Toll-gates, turnpikes, and ferries, six per cent, on amount of receipts; and on keepers of houses of entertainment, whose annual receipts amount to $300 or more, a tax of three per cent. (3) Every gate permitted to be erected across a highway $50. (4) Note shavers, &c., to list their profits and pay a tax of twenty per cent. upon the same, in addition to the tax imposed upon the interest they may receive upon such notes &c,—no deductions to be made on account of any losses sustained. (5) Persons engaged in buying and selling slaves, five per cent on amount of purchases. (6) Persons not regular dealers, but who buy slaves to sell again, two per cent on amount of purchases. (7) Pleasure carriages, over the value of $50, two and a half per cent on the value. Studs and jacks $15 each, or the highest price for the season for one mare. (8) Gold and silver plate, plated ware, jewelry, &c., worn by males, if over $25 in value, two and a half per cent (9) Watchss except those worn by soldiers, two and a half per cent on the value. Every harp $5. Every piano $1. Every gold headed cane $4. Every silver headed cane $2. (10) Two and a half per cent. on the receipts of surgeons, dentists, physicians, lawyers, portrait painters, daguerrean artists, commission merchants, factors, produce brokers, and auctioneers, when such receipts amount to $1000; and on all other persons, except Judges, the Governor, and military officers, whose wages, fees, salaries or perquisites amount to $1000, one per cent. (11) On every dog not under eight months old, $2 50, provided, two dogs are exempted for every head of a family, and one dog for any person not the head of a family. (12) "Dead heads" on railroads five cents per mile. (13) Brandy distillers for themselves, and those having brandy distilled, 50 cents per gallon. (14) On liquors brought beyond the State for sale, 30 per cent. on the profits, liquors brought in the State for sale 15 per cent on the profits. (15) On dividends and profits five per cent. On profits annually made in buying and selling, or in the manufacture of cotton or woolen goods and leather or articles made of leather, iron, tobacco, and in making of salt where such profits are equal to $10,000, a tax of eight per cent.; and if equal to $20,000, a tax of twelve per cent.; and if equal to $30,000. a tax of fifteen per cent. (16. 17, 18, 19, 20) on collateral descents from two to six per cent. according to consanguinity.

SCHEDULE B.

SUBJECTS TAXED WITHOUT BEING LISTED.

(1) Circus riders, exhibitions of animals, &c., $200 for each county. Side shows $50 for each county. (2) Stage and theatrical players, &c, except amateur performers, $500 for each county. (3) Itinerant singers, &c., $25 for each county. (4) Every insurance company incorporated out of the State, three per cent. upon its gross receipts. (5) Every agency of a bank incorporated out of the State $1,000. (6) Every broker, private banker, agent for a foreign banker or broker. &c, twenty-five per cent. upon his profits. (7) Every express company 20 per cent. on gross receipts. The same on Railroad Expresses. Both exempt from county taxes. (8) Every public billiard table $1,000.—Every private one $100. Every bagatellee or roulette table $200. (9) Every public bowling alley $200. Every private one $35. (10) Every livery stable, or place where horses are kept for hire $50. (11) Retail license $1,000. Each retailer, in addition, to list and pay as provided in Schedule A.—(12) Every non-resident who purchases any slave, corn, pork, bacon or spirituous liquors, shall immediately become liable to pay a tax of two per cent., and on neglect or failure to pay the tax shall forfeit and pay $1,000. (13) Non-residents to pay two per cent. on the amount of each slave brought into the State and sold. (14) All persons buying or selling slaves to be considered non-residents until the contrary is shown. (15) $5 per pack on playing cards sold. (16) On sales of vehicles manufactured out of the State, two and a half per cent. (17) On autioneers five per cent. on gross amount of sales, the same not to be subject to county tax. Sales made by itinerant traders or non-residents ten per cent. (18) On merchants, merchant tailors, jewelers, grocers, apothecaries, druggists, &c., one per cent. on amount of purchases, where such purchases are not elsewhere taxed. [19] On every male manufacturer of garmants for males, five per cent. on profits. [20] On patent medicines and nostrums twenty-five per cent on amount of sales. [21] Hors. and mule drovers five per cent. on amount of sales. [22] On studs and jacks belonging to non residents $35, or the highest price for the season for one mare [23] Pedlar's license $200. [24] Itinerant lightning rod men, or dealers in spirituous liquors, taxed as pedlars. [25] Gypsies, fortune tellers, &c, $50 for each county. [26] Persons arriving at a taxable age after July 1st may pay tax to sheriff.

All incorporations by special act $50. Marriage license $2. Mortgage deed, marriage contract, deed in trust, $2 each. Every broker not a resident, ten per cent. on all sums drawn in specie or exchange from any bank, to be accounted for by the cashier of such bank. On each share of bank stock as follows: Bank of Washington 25 cents; Merchant's Bank 25 cents; Bank of Wadesboro' 12½ cents; Bank of Fayetteville 12½ cents; Commercial Bank 25 cents; Farmer's Bank 25 cents; Bank of North Carolina 90 cents, Bank of Lexington, Miner's and Planter's Bank, Bank of Commerce and Bank of Clarendon 45 cents; Bank of Cape Fear and Bank of Wilmington 90 cents; Bank of Charlotte 12½ cents; Bank of Yanceyville 25 cents; Bank of Thomasville 45 cents; and Bank of Roxborough 45 cents.

FROM THE FRONT.

During the whole of yesterday scarcely a gun was heard in the direction of the Forts. Not even a rumor of importance was afloat. At about 5 o'clock P. M. Gen. Bragg telegraphed to Gen. Lee that the enemy had embarked and had gone. This is the last we have up to this writing (7 o'clock P. M.,) from the land force of the enemy. Fifteen of their vessels moved northward yesterday evening. We have no conjecture as to their destination. At about 7 o'clock P. M., a telegram was received at headquarters, stating that thirty-five ships still remained outside of Fort Fisher, and as we write occasional reports of heavy guns are to be heard. This is the true situation at this writing.—*Wil. Car. Dec.* 28.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. C. MURRAY & CO.,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them. Their Store rooms are large and secure. Sales room, the Store formerly occupied by H. L. Evans, next door to Messrs. Creech & Litchford, and immediately opposite the State Quartermaster's Department.

D. C. MURRAY,
JAS. A. MOORE,
J. W. HARRISON.

December 30, 1864. 213—tf.
☞ Standard copy.

CARD NOTICE.

THERE IS NOW ANOTHER LOT OF COTTON AND Wool Cards (ready for use) for distribution to Soldiers families, at $10 per pair. Agents will please call for them.
H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M. N. C.
Dec. 30 1864. 213—6t.
☞ Daily and Weekly papers copy six times and forward bills to Maj. D.

BY TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

AT AUCTION, JANUARY 4, 1865:
2 no 1 wagon horses.
Dec. 30, 1864. 213—3t.

AT A MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS, TO OPEN books of subscription to the capital stock of the Deep River Transportation Company, held in Raleigh on the 28th December, 1864, it appearing that more than $50,000 are subscribed by solvent subscribers, it is ordered that a meeting of the stockholder be called at the office of the R. & G. R. R. Co., in Raleigh, N. C., on the 12th January, 1865, at 4 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of organizing the company.
Ordered further, that the books of subscription be kept open until the day of meeting, at Fayetteville, under superintendence of C. B. Mallett, Esq., at Pittsboro', of E. H Strangh, Esq., at Gulf, of Geo. Washington, Esq., at Lockville of Capt. E. Bryan, at Raleigh, of the undersigned.
By order of the Commissioners:
W. J. HAWKINS, Chairman.
KEMP P. BATTLE, Sec'y.
Dec. 30 1864. 213—2t.
☞ Confederate and Fayetteville Observer copy tw ce.

Headquarters, Reserve, N. C.,
RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 19, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22.

I. SURGEON THOS. HILL, P. A. C. S., having, in obedience to Special Orders No. 273. Par. II, A. & I. G. O. current series, reported at these Headquarters, is assigned to duty as Chief Surgeon Reserve, N. C., and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II.—All Medical Officers serving with Reserves in this State, will at once report, by letter, to Surgeon Hill, and forward to him requisitions for such medicines and other supplies as are necessary.

By command of Lt. General HOLMES,
JOHN W. HINSDALE.
Assistant Adjutant General.
Dec. 30, 1864. 213—5t

100 NEGRO MEN WANTED!

THE GORGAS MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMpany want to hire one hundred good hands, to work at their Factories on Deep River, in Chatham county, N. C. The locality is a safe one. Liberal wages paid. Apply to W. L. Brodie, Gen. Sup't., at Gorgas, Chatham county, N. C., or to J. M. Heck, President, Raleigh, N. C.
P. S. They also want 25 negro carpenters and 15 negro blacksmiths.
Dec. 30, 1864. 213—3t.

YADKIN COLLEGE,
DAVIDSON COUNTY, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL OPEN JANUARY 11, 1865, with a full faculty.
A Military department, with peculiar advantages, will be connected with the College, directly under the superintendency of men of a military education. Terms reasonable.
Address
REV. G. W. HEGE, A. M.,
President.
Dec 30, 1864. 213—1t.
☞ Charlotte Democrat, Salisbury Watchman, Salem Press, and Petersburg Express insert once time and send bills to Standard office.

AUCTION SALES.

January 4th, 1865.

ONE NEGRO GIRL 18 YEARS OLD AND 1 CHILD, 3 years old.
The woman is a good House Servant, Washer and Ironer.
One Negro woman 30 years old, and child 3 months old.
A number to be added to the sale by sale day.
4 hogsheads of fine leaf Tobacco.
1 fine parlor Stove.
4 boxes Snuff.
And a great many other articles.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction & Com. Merch'ts.
Raleigh, Dec. 26, 1864. 211—4t.

By Tucker, Andrews & Co.

AT AUCTION, JANUARY, 4th 1865, 3 SOWS, WITH 6 Young Pigs, each extra Stock, also, Horse, Wagon and Harness; 1 Fine Sofa, 1 Fine Bureau with large Mirror
Dec. 29, 1864. 212-2t

By Tucker, Andrews & Co.
SUNDRIES AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD ON THE 4TH DAY OF JANUARY 1865.
1 Cow and Calf.
400 bbls Soft Soap.
10 Head of Fine Fat Sheep.
Dec. 28, 1864. 212 2t

☞ The annual meeting of the members of the North Carolina Mutual Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company in Raleigh, on Thursday the 12th of Jan. 1865.
Dec. 15, 1864. H. S. SMITH, Secretary.

A Private School.

THE FIFTH SESSION OF MISS MANGUM'S SCHOOL for young Ladies, will begin on the 10th February. Only a limited number of pupils can be received.
For further information, address
MISS M. P. MANGUM.
Flat River, Orange Co., N. C.
Dec. 26, 1864. 111—w6w.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, RALEIGH, N. C.

RIGHT REV. THOS. ATKINSON, D. D., Visitor.
REV. ALDERT SMEDES, D. D., Rector.
THE NEXT TERM WILL COMMENCE FEB. 1ST, 1865, and continue twenty weeks. Price of Board, fuel and lights, $1,000 per Term. For a circular apply to the Rector.
Dec. 16, 1864. 203—2t*

Negro Boy at Auction.

THURSDAY, DEC. 29TH. IN ADDITION TO THE negroes already advertised, we will sell a likely negro boy 18 years old, sound and healthy.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.
Raleigh Dec. 26, 1864. 211—1t.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Wilmington.

RICHMOND, Dec. 28.

The following dispatch was received late last night:

WILMINGTON, Dec. 27.

To His Excellency,
the President of the Confederate States:

The enemy has re-embarked, and is under cover of his fleet. His movements is not developed.

I have visited Fort Fisher, and find the damages slight, except the buildings which are not necessary for defence; only two guns being disabled. The marks remaining indicate that the bombardment was very heavy.

Major General Whiting commanding the defences at the mouth of the river, Col. Lamb, commanding, and the officers and men composing the garrison deserve especial commendation for gallantry, efficiency and fortitude displayed under very trying circumstances.

(Signed,) BRAXTON BRAGG.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Dec. 28.

Northern papers of the 26th has been received. Sherman's telegram to Lincoln, dated Savannah, Dec. 22d, reads: I beg to present you a Christmas gift: the City of Savannah, with one hundred and fifty guns, and plenty of ammunition; also, about twenty five thousand bales of cotton.

Foster sent a telegram to Grant and Halleck, in which he says Hardee, anticipating an assault, escaped with his main body, his infantry, and light artillery, on the night of the 20th. The rebel iron clads were blown up, navy yard burned, and all the rest of the city in tact. It contains 20,000 citizens, quite well disposed. The captures include 800 prisoners, 150 guns, 13 locomotives, in good order, 190 cars, large supplies of amunition and material of war, 3 steamers and 33,000 bales of cotton, all safely stored in the warehouses. Arrangements are made to clear the channel of the river of all obstructions.

The Julia Fox, Blenheilm, and "Let Her Be,' arrived at Nassau on the 19th.

Nothing further from middle Tennessee.

MINERAL FIRE-PROOF PAINT.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY ANY QUANTity of this Paint in powder. It is a Peroxide of Iron, and will stand the most severe tests with fire. Color deep reddish brown.
Specimens of Paint and Oil can be seen at the store of Tucker, Andrews & Co., Raleigh.
HENRY E. COLTON, Agt. F. K Co.,
Fayetteville Nov. 23 1864 189—tf.

S. T. WILDER,
Auction and Commission Merchant,
LOUISBURG, N. C.

Will make sales of real estate or personal property, merchandise, provisions, flour, grain, salt, &c., and solicits consignments. Franklinton is the nearest depot.
Oct. 31, 1864. 164—2m*

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,
A Military and Classical Finishing Academy

THE NEXT SESSION WILL BEGIN FEBRUARY 1ST, 1865, at Mebanesville, on the North Carolina Railroad. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making GOOD SOLDIERS, as well as good scholars. Address
COL. WM. BINGHAM,
Superintendent.
Oaks, N. C., Nov. 21, 1864. 181—32t.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS AT Greensboro',
5,000 bunches Cotton Yarn.
1,000 boxes Tobacco.
CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
Prest. N. C. V. N. C.
Greensboro', N. C., Dec. 26, 1864. 211—d2w
Confederate copy 2 weeks daily.

LOST.

A $700, 4 PER CENT CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSITE dated March 23d 1864, No. 2413, issued to H. Sweezey, by C. B. Harrison, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date, application will be made for a duplicate.
J. H. SWEEZEY,
Adm'r of H. Sweezey dec'd.
Raleigh, Dec. 23, 1864. 209 w6w

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE ACCOUNTS AND CLAIMS OF THE LATE C. T Iredell have been placed in my hands for collection, embracing those of Iredell Brothers. Persons indebted under either head are respectfully requested to make immediate payment as the administrator is anxious to settle up the business of the estate. I can be seen at the office of the "Conservative."
J. J. LANSDELL,
October 18, 1864. 153—tf.

Negroes Wanted at Pettigrew Hospital.

WANTED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR FIFTY OR SIXty negroes, men, and women, as nurses, cooks and laundresses. The women must not be encumbered with children
Good rations and comfortable quarters will be furnished and the highest price paid allowed by government
Apply to H. M. PETTIT,
Hospital steward Pettigrew Hospital.
Dec. 10, 1864. 198—deodtdec25.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS FUND MAY BE MADE to Geo. W. Mordecai Jno. G. Williams and W H Jones, Cashier. C. F. DEEMS.
Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 263—tf.

NOTICE.

W. H. CROW, AGENT FOR THE NEUSE PAPER MILL co., will pay the highest market price for Rags and damaged Cotton, Persons having either for sale will please call at the Office formerly occupied by Gen Haywood.
Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 21 1864. 207-1m

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We can also furnish all MUSIC published in the South. Catalogues of Music and Books sent when desired. Orders solicited, and will be promptly attended to.
Address,
Rev. A. R. RAVEN.
October 27, 1864. 161—

NOTICE.
Ruthorford County, N. C.

A NEGRO BOY WHO SAYS HIS NAME IS MAT, WAS confined in the public Jail of said County on the 10th day of November, 1864. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high of dark color, and wore at the time a dark coat and pants, a black felt hat, and is rather slow spoken, and says he belonged to B. O. Kelly of Lumpkin county, Georgia that he was taken to work on the breastworks at Augusta, and to Charlotte, N. C., where he was sold by the Auctioneer of that place and was purchased by Benjamin Dickson, and he says he ran away from Dickson to get back to his mistress. The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases made and provided.
G. W. CORBET, Jailor,
Dec. 28, 1864. 37—w6m.

County Salt.

I AM READY TO DELIVER THE SALT DUE CITIZENS of Wake County, and request them to call and get their supplies.
THOS. G. WHITAKER, Ag't.
Dec. 23. 1864. 209-d3tw3t